

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1861.

SENATE .- The Senate, vesterday, after debate, laid upon the table Mr. Douglas' resolutions of inquiry as to the policy of the administration in regard to the Confede-

THE STATE CONVENTION. - The Convention yesterday was addressed by Mr. Preston, in favor of an ultimatum; Gov. Wise, who considered the guarantees demanded insufficient; and Mr. Nelson, who opposed Secession.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE .- In the Senate on Monday, the Tax bill was debated, amended and laid on the table. The bill suspending appropriations to works of internal improvement was discussed. In the House of Delegates the stay law was made the order of the day for Thursday (to-morrow.) The ditional compensation was passed.

The able speech of Geo. W. Summers, recently delivered in the Convention, has been reported, and published in the Richmond Enquirer, occupying nearly the whole space in one issue of that paper. Its great length will prevent its general circulation through the newspapers-which have to keep up with the current news, as well as furnish the pith of the speeches of distinguished meubut it should be extensively circulated in pamphlet form. It adds to the fame of its author. Virginia has reason to be proud of such a son as George W. Summers! He is a true patriot and a statesman. Would that all our public men were like him!

We have reason to believe that the newspaper reports that the President of the Manassas Gap Railroad informed the Postmaster General that unless his appointee as mail agent was removed, the U. S. mail should not be carried on the road, &c., is entirely incorrect. It is quite probable, that Mr. Marshall, the President of the Road, and ported appointment, and expressed their young to labor. good wishes in behalf of a young gentleman already employed on the road, and that their representations were favorably receiv- New York. ed and attended to.

We published yesterday, in full, the report of the closing proceedings of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, rocently held at Staunton. The Conference finally adopted the main features of the report made by Rev. Norval Wilson, conforming to the memorial of the Lay Convention, within the bounds of this Conference, in favor of a separation from the General Conference. The final vote in favor of the separation amounted to 87, and though there were only 3 direct votes against the proposition, there were some 40 who did not vote at all. The way is left open in the resolutions for a reunion with the Northern body hereafter, on the same basis as adopted by the East Conference-that is, the abrogation of the new chapter at the next Annual Conference and the transferring of the subject of slavery to the jurisdiction of the conference where at this point.

Hon. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States of America, has issued a circular in relation to the introduction of goods, wares and merchandise into those States by railroad on inland routes, and to prevent smuggling. On railroad lines there are to be organized revenue establishments, to be known as "Revenue Stations." located near to the frontier of the Confederate States. At each station will be an officer of the customs, known as a "reveduced. There will also be established "revenue depots," each having a chief officer, with all the powers of collectors of customs over importations by sea at ports of entry.

The following statement embraces the aggregate appropriation for each department of the government of the Confederate States: -Legislative, \$55,740 : Executive, \$33,050 ; Department of State, \$44,200; Treasury Department, \$70,800; War Department, \$59,-000; Navy Department, \$17,300; Postoffice Department, \$44,900; Judiciary, \$63,200; Mint and Independent Treasury, \$80,000; Foreign Intercourse, \$100,000; Light-houses, \$150,000; expenses of collecting revenue, \$545,000; Executive mansion, \$5,000; miscellaneous, \$200,000. Total, \$1,468,190.

The following language was from the mouth of Alexander Hamilton, on his resignation of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury in 1795. Holding in his hand a this instrument will bind us together in mutoul interest, mutual welfare and mutual rapt, it will bind us no longer."

Gov. Morgan, of New York, earnestly recommends the amendment to the Constitution, recently adopted in Congress, and propesed for the ratification of the States, designed to secure the slaveholding States General Government, with slavery in the States.

The Baltimore papers furnish evidence, from the reports of leading business firms, of the great stagnation of business in Baltimore, and the distress at present prevailing among the working classes in that city. The secession troubles have stricken down trade tions of the country.

There appears to be very poor prospects correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger. joreign imports, last week.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

" To show the very age and body of the TIMES." A young man named William Hammell, residing near Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and who for four years past has been so lame

from rheumatism as to render locomotion without the aid of crutches impossible, rose on Thursday last, and to the great surprise of all who saw him, walked away from his house without crutches. It was subsequently ascertained that he had suddenly become maniae through the severity of his sufferings; the same cause which had restored

Our readers will remember (says the New York World) that the Toronto Leader declared, some weeks since, as "by authority,' that the British Government would recogise the new Southern Confederacy as soon as formed. We are authorized by an Amercan gentleman, now in Europe, to say that the statement of the Leader was placed before Lord Palmerston at his instance, and that Lord Palmerston declared, in the most positive terms, that there was "no truth in the report, and no foundation for it."

The great ceck-fight, for a stake of \$1,000, between twenty-one cocks from Louisville, Kentucky, and the same number from De troit, was fought last week in Detroit. The building was crowded during the entire day, and great excitement prevailed. The entertainment was one which is not often witness ed, and the desire to see it was very great. although the zest was materially lessened by the unqualified defeat which the Detroit sary to repeal it.

The Senator sai

The Bultimore correspondent of the New York Times writes:- "Last week Mrs. Harper, daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, died here. She was present as a child Senate bill paying the Adjutant General ad- when Washington resigned his commission an enemy. It seemed that the Republican one of the two auburn-baired girls in Col. Vational Capitol.'

A contemporary says that the report upon he finances of Texas (which we have not seen) shows that, to meet the demands upon he treasury up to June next, after all other reliable means have been exhausted, there will be needed \$817,000. The yearly taxes amount to \$343,000, so that the tax must be penses under the old state of affairs.

The trial of a young wife for poisoning her husband, has just been concluded in Delaware county, New York, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal. Mrs. Herrington is handsome, and was married to James Herrington in July, 1859, when under sixteen years of age, while her husband was

The official census of the United States has just been completed, and it shows a total of thirty-one millions four hundred and twenty-nine thousand, eight hundred and ninety-one (31,429,891.) Of these, three millions nine hundred and fifty-one thous-

and eight hundred and one are slaves. The Pawtucket (R. I.) Gazette says there the Directors, made proper representations is in that town a single house which conof the impropriety of a contemplated or re- tains seventy children, sixty of whom are too that I believe the time will soon come when in the past, but my pride in her is heightened,

E. K. Collins, esq., of steamship, notoriety, has "struck oil" near Hammonsville,

GETTING ANGRY .- At the raising of a secession flag at Chester, Chesterfield county, Virginia, on Saturday, and after the ceremony had been effectively and enthusiastically consummated in the presence of a large crowd, a resolution was offered declaring as the sense of the meeting that Virginia should at once secede and join the Southern Confeder- | from New Hampshire did not propose to enacy. Upon the reading of the resolution, force the laws while the people were op-Capt. James H. Cox, a delegate to the State Convention, said:

"I rise to oppose the adoption of the resolution just read, and furthermore, to say lect the revenue everywhere. that if any man says that our representative in the Convention, James H. Cox, Esq., is a submissionist, I say he is a d-d liar.

A speech thus ominously begun, says the Examiner, from which we quote, had the efnto the house, and by dint of great exertion on the part of some of the gentlemen present, changed by Congress. Capt. Cox was induced to close his remarks

Speeches were then made by several gentlemen present, at the conclusion of one of which, by Mr. Barfoot, Capt. Cox offered as a substitute for the pending resolution, an other expressing confidence in the representative from Chesterfield in the Convention .-The gentleman was proceeding to argue the adoption of his substitute, when an "irreve- the revenue right off; they wanted to find rent jester" in the throng exclaimed "hello." The gallant Captain promptly responded "the man that said hello is a d-d rascal." and evidenced strongly bellicose inclinations, which had they been met in a like spirit, would probably have led to an exciting nue guard," whose duties shall be of a su- "scrimmage." Cooler counsels, however, not intend to collect the revenue, and the pervisory nature over all merchandise intro- prevailed and the irritated Captain was final- President would take no steps till Congress ly induced to withdraw his resolution.

> VIEGINIA .- The Richmond Whig says that the reaction in Virginia in favor of secession, occasioned by the tone of the Inau- so strongly as he did in the last election. gural, has been followed by another reaction

"In conclusion, let us endeavor to impress upon the minds of all-Secessionists and Conservatives-that no ordinance of secession will be passed by the Convention at the present time; and that, it such ordinance were to be passed, it would be voted down, under existing circumstances, by an overwhelming majority. Why, then, such being to agitate and prate about a secession ordinance? The thing is altogether impossible, ridiculous and unnecessary, and we admonish the honest and toiling masses of the people in Virginia to pay no attention to the senseless clamors of the precipitationists on small book, containing a copy of the Federal this subject. The Convention will adopt. Constitution: "Now, mark my words! So in substance, the unitarity report of the long as we are a young and virtuous people | Committee on | Federal R-lations, as expressive of the views, wishes and demands of Virginia, and call a Conference of the Border happiness; but when we become old and cor- Slave States, and then adjourn over until gomery to solicit from Congress permission ought to do, in our humble judgment."

VIRGINIA CONGRESSMEN.—The Winchester Va.) Republican makes the following reference to two members of the last Congress who distinguished themselves by their fideliflon, John T. Harris is announced as a candistrict we suppose our late faithful and eloquent representative, the Hon. A. R. Botepears to be a general disposition upon the part sity for a Convention.

The Montgomery Advertiser publishes a from the position they have taken." list of the officers appointed in the Confederin New York, as elsewhere, for anything ated army. Among them are the following like activity in business. The New York from Virginia: Captains, Wm. G. Gill, Ed. correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger. J. Harvie, John Scott; Lieutenants, Fitz-speaks of a falling off of \$2,557,429 in hugh Lee, Robert F. Beckham, George W, ced the publication of the Richmond Compi-

Mr. Douglas's Speech in the Senate, March 25. Mr. Douglas was struck by the grounds of

opposition to his resolution expressed by the Senator from Wisconsin. He recapitulated his objections, which he regarded as inconsistent. Fort Pickens was the only fort in the Confederate States concerning which any collision was likely to arise, and it would relieve the country to know what the policy of the administration was to be. The Tortugas forts were outside the Confederate States, and were of a national character. He saw no reason for holding on to Fort Pickens, unless the object was to secure Pensacola harbor as a base of operations for a war upon him the use of his limbs depriving him of the seceded States. Notwithstanding his construction of his inauguration had been spoken of as uninvited by the other side, he still believed it was the correct one.

His arguments had been objected to .-Could they be answered? He had shown that the revenue could not be collected on shipboard, that the Southern ports could not blockaded, and the President could not unless authorized to do so by Congress. For this he was accused of belittling the country. Was it belittling the country to show what the laws were? Did they want their President to perjure himself and violate the

Mr. Howe said he did not find fault with the Senator for pointing out the laws, but for failing to see the necessity of collecting all the revenue of the country.

Mr. Douglas said he had opposed the reckless passage of the Morrill bill as a measure calculated to destroy the revenue, and he believed that an extra session would be neces-

The Senator said that his (Douglas') arguments reminded him of incidents of the revolution, and by implication compared him to the traitors of that period. He would enter into no defence of his patriotism; he had no fear that the people would look upon him as at Annapolis. Her picture may be seen as | Senators could not make a speech without assailing him, and impugning his motives. Trumbull's painting in the Rotunda of the If he were to die, he would doubtless have the largest funeral cortege ever seen-there would be so many politicians deprived of the material out of which they manufactured their speeches. [Laughter.]

The Senator from Wisconsin objected to his proposition for amending the Constitution, so as to restore tranquility and fraternity as the worst of all his suggestions .-Now, unless fraternity was restored, the increased threefold to meet the ordinary ex- Union was irretrievably gone, and he could not agree with those who favored a dissolution. The whole question to be settled was, whether they would have union or disunion. and consequently peace or war.

Mr. Clark said he thought it better to stand on the Constitution as it was, than to attempt any compromise.

Mr. Douglas had no doubt that was the Senator's position. He would rather let war one than amend the Constitution. Mr. Clark said he deprecated war as much

s any one. He wished to stand upon the Constitution as it was, as the best means of preventing war. Mr. Douglas said reducing States to obedi-

ence was not the way to prevent war. Mr. Clark disclaimed any such intention. Mr. Douglas .- "Then you don't intend to

enforce the laws?' Mr. Clark .- "I wish to explain. I mean the laws will be enforced all over the coun-

try, and without a resort to bayonets. The States of the South will return to their alle-Mr. Douglas said he was dealing with facts as they were. It was a fact that certain

States had seceded, and that the laws of the United States were inoperative. Mr. Clark asked if the mails were not car-

ried in the seceded States. Mr. Douglas .-- "Only by their permission. He then went on to say that as the Senator posed to them, there was no difference between them on that point. He did not suppose, then, that the Senator proposed to col-

Mr. Clark said, when the President was authorized, he could collect the revenue on

shipboard. Mr. Douglas said of course, but he had not been authorized. He interpreted this as an lect of driving all the ladies from the portico | admission that there would be no attempt to collect the revenue South, till the law was

> Mr. Clark said he meant to commit nobody but himself. He knew nothing of the

intentions of the administration. Mr. Douglas said though he had been rebuked for impertinence when he made his speech a stort time ago, it now appeared he was right in his interpretation of the President's inaugural. Before the 4th of March, the Republicans talked of collecting out whether they had a government, etc.

Mr. Clark denied that any such declarations had come from Senators on the Repub-Mr. Douglas said he was now satisfied his

views were right, and the Republicans did made it his duty to do so. This re-assured him, for he had no idea the Republicans were sensible enough to pursue such a policy. If he had, he would not have opposed them

Mr. Douglas then replied to Mr. Breckinin favor of the Union, since the policy of the | ridge, and said he thought the South was Administration has been ascertained to be now receiving all she had asked for, and should be satisfied. The Republican party had adopted his doctrine of popular sovereignty, and the South now had free access to all the Territories.

Mr. Breckinridge obtained the floor.

COTTON SPINNERS' CONVENTION -This body met at Atlanta, Ga., on the 19th instant. Four States and eight manufacturing estabthe fact, should anybody, who desires the lishments were represented, and the body peace and happiness of our citizens, continue | was composed of a number of men who are prominently known all over the South as experienced manufacturers and economists, and some as statesmen. The convention elected Hon. Wm. Gregg, of Graniteville, S. C., as President: Daniel Pratt, of Alu., and Isaac Scott, of Ga., were chosen vice presidents; and W. J. Russell, of Ga., as Secretary. Three committees were appointed-one to form a constitution for the association, one to send a cargo of Southern manufactured goods to Germany, and one to go to Montnext fall or winter. And that is about all to import cotton machinery into the Conit will do for the present, and all that it federate States for two years free of duty .-The association then adjourned to meet again on the second day of May next.

Han. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, in a letter to the Knoxville Whig, giving his views of the present state of our national against any interference whatever, by the ty to the Constitution and the Union :- "The affairs, says: "Mr. Maynard and myself had it from Mr. Lincoln's own lips, on last Thursday night, that he was for peace, and Rockingham district. He has labored faith- would use every exertion in his power to fully for the preservation of the Union, and | maintain it; that he was then inclined to the should be sustained by his district. In this opinion that it would be better to forego the collection of the revenue for a senson, so as to allow the people of the Seceding States ler, will have no opposition; and as there ap- time for reflection, and that, regarding them as children of a common family, he was not of all the shades of the Union party to sup- disposed to take away their bread by withand business, almost every where, in all see. port him, we suppose there will be no neces- holding even their mail facilities. He expressed a strong hope that, after a little time is allowed for reflection, they will recede

> Capt. Samuel Cary, an old citizen of Richler, a journal of by-gone days.

Speech of Mr. Baldwin, of Augusta, pon the presentation to him of a Floral

Wreath, by the Ladies of Richmond.

Ladies and Gentlemen, -I am no politician; I thank God I have never been a politician; thank God I believe I never could be a politician. My aste, my inclinations, all lead me to the walks of private life. I acknowledge that I am ambitious-ambitious to excel in whatever I undertake. I acknowledge I am ambitious for the approbation of the just and the good. I trust I shall never be unduly anxious for the approval of the mere multitude; but I admit that the approving smile, the approving word of the just, the good and the true, comes to me with joy unspeakable. Alas! the little I have had to do in public affairs, the little intercourse I have had in the ways of political warfare and conflict, has sadly lessened in my estimation the number of men entitled to be called the good and the true; yet I still find they are jubilant over the approval of the multitude. But what shall I say of the approval of virtuous women? use the military power to enforce the law I avow that to gain by fair and honorable means, without the sacrifice of self-respect or personal integrity, such approval constitutes with me one of the highest aims of my loftiest ambition. I have received here in this most unexpect-

ed manner such a testimonial of approbation

from the ladies of Richmond as, I can assure you, touches my heart. I have no claim upon your favor except that I am true-true to the principles that I profess, true to the cause that I espouse, true to the country that I love, true to the Constitution under which I have lived and which has shielded and protected me and mine in all the time of my past life. That is all the claim I have upon you. There are those who look upon our Government, who look upon our blessed Union, who look upon our glorious liberty, and think of it only in connection with wrong, think of it only in connection with evils that are incident to all free Governments, think of it only in connection with the injury it might do. It is my habit to look upon our Government as a Government which in the past has blessed me, which in the present protects me, and which in the future promises me all the considerations that I expect to enjoy in the world as a citizen of any Government. look not upon the stars and stripes, thank God, only to see stripes. I look upon the flag of my country with a thrill of patriotic devetion. I cannot forget-I would not forget if I would-that it is the flag which was borne aloft upon every field of glory, that distinguishes the history of this great country. It is the flag which knows in the past no sectional distinction, no local prejudices, but which has blazed upon the fields of fame and glory in every part of our great and glorious Confederacy. It is the flag that Stark bore at Bennington. It is the flag that waved at Saratoga, it is the flag that waved at Eutaw Springs, at the Cowpens and at Yorktown. It represents in my mind my whole country -would to God I could say my undivided

country! (Applause.) Some allusion has been made to the pusition of the State of Virginia at this time. claim to be one of her true sons. Her in terests, her honor, her rights are near and and dear to my heart. I have always believed. and I still believe, that her true interest, her true honor and her highest rights require that she should stand firm by the Union and the Constitution. I am proud of Virginia increased and intensified, when I think of her as one-and not the least in fame and glory -of that magnificent constellation of States that made our glorious Union and our national name familiar to the friends of civil and religious liberty throughout the world. expect to follow Virginia's fortunes wherever they may lead her. I am not one of those who came into the councils of Virginia with his baggage all packed to leave the State in the event his advice does not prevail. I am one of those identified with her past, identified with her in all my hopes, looking to her future as my future. I am proud of her present position. She stands this day between the breasting and the surging waves of Northern fanaticism and of Southern violence which beat upon her. She stands like a light-house amidst the surgings of the storm; the winds come, the rain falls, the storms blow and beat upon her, but she falls not, thank God, she moves not, she is founded upon a rock. (Loud cheers.)

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on Monday, House bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Richmond was taken up, and passed.

On motion of Mr. H. W. Thomas, the vote by which Senate bill refunding a sum of money Frank D. Redd, committee of Frank D. Shenherd, was rejected, but reconsidered, and P. M. on his further motion the bill was laid on the

On motion of Mr. Christian, House bill to repeal an act passed 19th March, 1860, conwaters, was taken up and passed.

House bill imposing taxes for the support f Government was taken up and debated. Mr. Thomas, of Fairfax, moved to amend the 4th section, which imposes forty cents on | every hundred dollars' worth of lands, lots and improvements, by striking out forty cents, with a view of increasing the amount. Opposed by Messrs, Coghill, Brannon, and

Mr. Thomas moved to lay the bill on the able. Carried. The joint resolution of Mr. Coghill, for suspending the appropriations heretofore to works of internal improvements, other than that to the Covington and Onio Railroad

Pending the consideration of the subject. The Senate adjourned.

In the House of Delegates, the bill entitled an act to amend the first section of chapter 149 of the Code, relative to the limitation of suits, so as to limit the right to make an entry or recover land west of the Alleghany Mountains, was read a first and second time

The following bills were also passed: Reeasing Schr. Virginia, of Alexandria, from the payment of certain fines for an alleged violation of the inspection laws, and chang ing the names of the Lunatic Asylums of the

Senate bill paying the Adjutant General, W. H. Richardson,) "on account of his services in reorganizing the Milita of the State in the years 1858-'59," which passed the Senate unanimously, was called up, and, being discussed, was put on its passage and carried in the affirmative-ayes \$1, noes 25. NIGHT SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Keen, a bill to stay executions was taken up, and, on his motion, was made the order of the day for Thursday

Mr. Crump offered the following resolu-

tion: a bill requiring the Banks of this Commonwealth to resume payment of specie after of Maryland.

The resolution was opposed by Mr. Crane pone it indefinitely.

The large, new and elegant residence of Mr. T. B. Worsham, in the county of Prince also fell a prey to the devouring element.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

In the Convention on Monday, the resolutions of Mr. Willey were taken up, and fur- Some boundless contiguity of shade, ther discussed by Mr. Turner, of Jackson, Of unsuccessful or successful war,

The Convention then resolved itself into a

Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Bruce, of Halifax, being entitled to the floor, resumed his speech in favor of the adoption of a "middle ground," viz: for Virginia to put forth an ultimatum to the North, and unless it is granted, that the State will

resume its sovereignty. Mr. B. discussed the question, "Where shall Virginia go?" in the event of the reection of that ultimatum, and argued to show that the material interests of the state | Congress in such honeved accents. se comwould be greatly promoted by uniting with the Confederated States of the South. He called attention to the fact that the tobacco interests of the State were adversely affected by the imposition of exorbitant duties upon | this address, every word of which breathed that staple in foreign countries. No state- of peace, did not prepare me for the high ment of those duties can be expected while stand taken by three of the Virginia Com-Union. But in a Union of the Southern | mise; but the public surprise at this belli-States. England and France would be com- gerent line of conduct contrasted with the pelled by reciprocity treaties to diminish the pacific spirit of the aforesaid speech was not duties upon that staple, and thus, by increasing the consumption and demand abroad. stimulate its production, and increase the property of the planters of Virginia.

After Mr. Bruce had concluded his remarks, and resumed his seat, there was a pause, and the Chairman again stated the pending question to be on agreeing to the motion of Mr. Carlile to amend the report of the Committee by striking out the whole, | tien. and inserting the substitute proposed by him. Mr. Moore, of Rockbridge, then arose and eplied briefly to a portion of the remarks of

Mr. Bruce. Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, alluded to the pints of difference between the propositions the Peace Conference, and the report of the Committee of Twenty-one amending the same. The Committee had removed ambiguities and made additions, which rendered

called for the yeas and nays. Mr. Wise demanded to be fully heard before the subject was finally disposed of. He cared not how long it takes him; he claimed the right as a member of the Convention. He was not in a condition now to speak .-His lungs were lacerated, and he was throttled by an influenza. If he should die in the effort to present his views, he will risk not been presented.

to yote for the report of the Committee in cuation of Fort Sumter is calculated to conpreference to the substitute proposed by Mr. | firm the more peaceful construction put on Carlile. God protect me, said Mr. W., who it by some. One is at a loss to conjecture ery "Peace, Peace," and come to me in the the cause of this sudden gust of Secession.

other proposition than that signed by the the depreciation of real and personal proother members of the Committee and him- perty in the United States since Lincoln's self; but between any other two propositions, election till now, will far transcend the loss he would vote for that involving the least of every negro who has run off from the sacrifice of Southern rights and Southern honor. While he looked upon the Peace | immediate authors of our pitiable condition, Conference scheme as a juggle and a cheat, it way be said of South Carolina, he considered the report of the Committee to be at least intelligible.

Mr. Hall, of Werzel, appealed to the Committee to discard all the trash and balderdash about this thing, and adopt the Constistution of the Confederate States as the ultimatum of Virginia. This plan would best secure the reconstruction of the Union .-Mr. H. said of the Peace Conference propoany body, that takes the lead."

resolution adopted on Saturday, the Committee took a recess until 4 o'clock. The Committee re-assembled at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Wise, who was addressing the Committee at the hour of recess, resumed his observations upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Carlile. He remarked that the old false to the high trust. cerning the mode of catching fish in certain | Union cannot be restored without changing the hearts of the offending States of the North whose wrongs have driven our Southern sisters from the Union. He would fight against any Union which was not acceptable | February was made known, all were surto the South as well as to the North. He had no hope of any such Union. To say that you will exhaust all means of adjustment is equi valent to saying that you will remain indelinitely in the Northern Confederacy.

After Mr. Wise concluded his remarks, Mr. Leake took the floor, and presented his views at some length upon the plan of the Peace Conference and other subjects connected with our Federal Relations.

Mr. Carlile followed Mr. Leake in support of his substitute, which embraces the propositions of the Peace Conference, and in opposition to the proposed Conference of the Border Slave States.

Mr. Brown, of Preston, advocated the doption of the report of the Committee of 'wenty-one.

Mr. Stuar, of Doddridge, explained the cete he designed to give. Mr. Summers made a similar explanation.

issigning various reasons for voting in the negative while still entertaining the opinious recently expressed by him when vindicating he plan of adjustment adopted by the Peace Mr. Wise replied at some length to the re-

upon the two propositions before the Com-The question on striking out the report su stitute, was then put, and determined in

file, Hubbard and Porter:) navs 116. The Committee then rose; whereupon,

Pending which, on motion of Mr. Nelson.

In the New York State Senate, on Mon-Resolved. That leave be given to bring in day, the long deferred response to the reso- with the name of the notorious John C. Unwealth to resume payment of specie after the resumption of said payment by the Banks from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, deep a feeling of hostility to the Adminisand others, and a motion prevailed to post- Lincoln's journeying to Washington. The the permanent Constitution of the Confede-George, about three miles below Petersburg, Detectives were accordingly sent to Philadel- Federal Government, as they perceive more was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday phia, Baltimore, and Washington: but from plainly each day, that their State is not to forenoon last. The building, which was two the confidential character of the information be governed for the Peace, Prosperity, and mond, died on Saturday night. In connect stories in highth and recently built at an exton which they acted, and from the nature of Happiness of its own citizens, but for the pense of \$3,000, burnt with such rapidity that | the detective system, it would be inexpedi- advancement of the Republican party. it was impossible to save it. The furniture ent for them to divulge the sources or the Andnow, the Southern Confederacy extends nature of this information.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"O for a lodge in some vast wilderness, Where rumor of oppression and deceit Might never reach me more: my ear is pain'd,

My soul is sick with every day's report wrong and outrage with which earth is filled.

It was hoped when the great Border

States came to the rescue at Washington, that the tide of fanaticism, rolling its waves from the North and from the South, would be stayed in their progress, and more especially did it seem that "wild war's deadly blast was blown, and gentle peace returning." When the President of the Peace plimentary and conciliatory, made his opening address to that body, on whose shoulders seemed to hang the fate of Empires, high tariff is the policy of the present missioners virtually rejecting all comprogreater, than it was after the touching valedictory, the final voting for, signing and recommending the proposed amendments to Congress, that these same Plenipotentiaries should adjourn to the Richmond Convention, and instantly denounce their own acts-This is the more surprising as it is done in contempt and defiance of the known wishes of Virginia as expressed in the recent elec-

"But the age of virtuous politics is past, And we are deep in that of cold pretence, Patriots are grown too shrewd to be sincere And we too wise to trust them."

But what should excite our special won ler, when men-whose heads are silvering over with age, rise in a grand deliberative assembly, and thank God that they have hot blood, and declare the anomalous assertion that the rasher the act they are about to commit the more they calculate. For such this report preferable to the original. He

"The brain may devise laws for the blood, But a hot temper leaps over a cold decree." Instead of giving dispassionate counsels to their more youthful associates they rather think with Gratiano-

"Why should a man whose blood is warm within,

Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster.' An unaccountable enchantment has pos sessed our people the past few weeks. I his life upon it. He was not ready now. His had hoped a quietus had been given to Sephysician couldn't tell him when it would be cession by the recent demonstration of popupradent for him to use his voice-not this lar sentiment. Must we be run to the cost day, nor this week. He only asked the op- of a Convention every few weeks to ascerportunity of obtaining a hearing. The de- tain the latest political phase of our State? hate hasn't opened, yet. The points that Are we such weathercocks to be veered press upon him and his constituents have about by every shifting wind of doctrine? If Lincoln's inaugural, so variously inter-Mr. W. closed by expressing his readiness preted, caused the ferment, surely the eva-Are we failing more in love with it just as Mr. Harvie, of Amelia, said he didn't be- many in the Southern Confederacy are falllieve Virginia ought to remain in the Union, ling out with each other, selling out and no matter what parchment guarantees are quitting in disgust, or are some so fond of of the Peace Conference. given, noless the Cotton States come back, dissension and division as not only to advo-He would not consent to place Virginia in a cate a division of the Union, but a division the Hon. D. K. Carter, of Ohio, Minister Re mediatorial position. He didn't believe that of sections and States? Must we follow sident to Bolivia, and Mr. C. has signified the Union is now existing. The only quest the example of South Carolina, the least his acceptance of the position. tion for the Convention to decide is, which aggrieved portion of the Union, enact the Confederacy will you unite Virginia with? part of Bombastes Furioso, and provoke a tie would never make another demand upon | war whether or no with the Federal Govern- | La., to fill a vacancy in the Military Acadethe North without a sword in his hand, and ment? Is not every kind of business sufwould never consent that Virginia should ficiently prostrated to gratify the worst occupy the position of a suppliant. Mr. H. | wishes of the bitterest enemy of our coundeclared his purpose never to vote for any try? I verily believe, on a nice calculation.

> "Your breath first kindled the dead coal of wars, And brought in matter that should feed this fire, And now 'tis far too huge, to be blown out

foundation of our government, and as the

With that same weak wind which enkindled it I was struck lately with the force and appositeness of a poetical article in the Gazette on "Gab," by Old Fogy, of Fauquier. It is the curse of the age, and has been the most potent cause of our present distresses. sition, "Of all the subterfuges, chears and Foreigners say we are a nation of talkers. attempted frauds that ever emanated from The evil would be bad enough and dear enough if it were gratuitous, but paying, as After remarks by several members expla- we are, in these stringent times, for the arnatory of the votes they designed to give on title in the Virginia Legislature and Conthe pending question, etc., the hour of 2 vention \$3,000 per diem, it would not seem clock arrived, and, in accordance with the | to be at a discount. It may be retorted that scribbling is another evil under the sun. and so it is; but in the first place, it is not so expensive, and in the second, so far as scribblers are concerned, the public would be saved the infliction of their querulousness were it not that those to whom their interests are committed are frequently so

> AMICUS PATRIE. Loudoun county, March 23, 1861.

When the result of the election held in prised to find the majority in favor of the Union candidates so large, especially in the Eastern portion of the State. But it should be borne in mind that nearly all of the Union candidates published cards or made speeches, in which they favored prompt and decided action, and took strong grounds of resistance to Black Republican rule; promising the people to make demands of the that insidious foe, consumption, had marked him North, equivalent to Crittenden's compremise, and many went even further. It should be further borne in mind, that, as a ordinary gifts-with a maturity of mind which class, the Disunion candidates were impetuous and rash, and the people knew not to what excesses they would go, whether they who came within the range of his association, he might not seize the Federal property in the had drawn around him a large number of devoted State immediately, and recklessly provoke a friends; and his absence from the scenes which he other words, they were considered unsafe over his own household, but will carry a pane politicians, no matter what their views were.

However that may be, it is evident to all who observe, that in the upper end of Fauquier the sentiment of the people is gradnally drifting towards a separation from the his mouldering form, his voice attuned to angels marks of Mr. Summers, and commented | Federal Union. The unsatisfactory result of the labors of

the Peace Conference—the President's Inaugural-the Cabinet appointments, and of the Committee and inserting Mr. Carlile's lastly, the appointments to fill the Federal offices in the State of Virginia, so far as the negative-yeas 4, (Messrs. Burley, Car- known; going to show that the Federal patronage will be used to build up a Black Republican party in the State, which though Mr. Carlile moved that the Convention ad- it can never be large enough to affect any election, may still become large enough, by means of the propagation of incendiary the Convention adjourned until to-morrow documents and speeches, to affect very seri-

ously our domestic security and prosperity. Each of the above, in turn, but especially the last, when with our people, it lutions of inquiry by that body was received | derwood, as counselling and directing the appointments in the State, has excited so in regard to their sending members of the tration, that all are casting about for some force South, on the occasion of President mode of relief. And since the adoption of Commissioners say they had reason to believe that a conspiracy existed to disturb the public peace, and that the field of its operapublic peace, and that the field of its opera- ing anxiously in that direction. Gradually tions lay outside of the city of New York. their affections have been weaned from the

to them the olive branch, accompanied with | Pine View, P. O., Fauquier, co., aug 9-2awif

full guarantees of all they can desire, is it strange, that they should desire to accept it. and join hands with brothers, and flee the oppressor and the oppressor's rod? Such are the sentiments of Union men, the supporters of Scott and Marr. - UNIONIST. Fauquier county, March 22.

I have a letter from an intelligent gentle. man, who has been spending some weeks in Richmond, and who is a close observer of the proceedings in the Convention, and possesses rare opportunities for forming a correct judgment as to their future action, from which I make the following extract. The passage of a secession ordinance is about as probable as certain accounts of those batchets which poor Jenks did not sell to the United States:

"There is not the slightest reason to fear an ordinance of secession. The report of the Committee on Federal Relations will be adopted, with some alterations not affecting its general tenor; but I doubt if a vote is reached next [this] week, but it will be, I presume, the week after. The secessionists are delaying as much as possible, in order to gain time to operate upon the country in their peculiar style. With a few exceptions, (some eight or ten) the Union men in the Convention stand firm. The result will astonish the Secessionists. Mark that!" "Grand ma," said a sweet tempered and

intelligent little blonde, who sat opposite to grand ma at the table arranging her toast. "why is the Methodist Church like green tea?" The old lady, raising her specs and crossing her hands, said encouragingly.

"Perhaps, my child, it is like green tea, because the strength is never known until it gets into hot water,"-and so we say. The wisdom, prudence and Christian forbearance which has characterized the proceedings of the late Conference at Staunton, clearly indicates that the vital forces of this young church are not impaired, but strengthened by the assaults which have been made upon

Washington Gossip.

Dr. Thos. H. Fisher, of Fauquier county, is doubtless to be the new U. S. Marshal of the Eastern District of Virginia; and A. Judson Crane, esq., of Richmond, to be the new District Attorney of the same U. S. judicial

The President has definitely determined apon Hiram Barney for Collector, Simon Draper for Naval Officer, and - Shultz for U. S. Marshal, (southern district,) of New Carl Shurz tells his friends, we hear, that

he declines accepting either a South American mission or the mission to Portugal, designing to return to Wisconsin. Richard Hildreth, of New York, the well known historian, has been selected by the

President for the consulate at Tripoli. We understand that the appointment of the Registership of the Treasury is fall to the lot of Mr. Chittenden, of Vt., late a member

The President has determined to appoint The President has conferred a West Point

Cadet's appointment upon Henry Yeager, of my, from that State. Saunders, of Iowa, (a relative of

Senator Harlan,) is to be the new Governor John B. Reynolds has been appointed U.

S. Pension Agent at Rutland, Vt., vice John B. Page declined. C. W. Morgan, of Leesburg, Va., has been appointed to a clerkship in the Postoffice Department (\$1,400 per annum) vice J. F. De-

vine, (of the same State and town,) resigned. From the South.

The military statu quo at Pensacola continues. None but official communication is allowed between the shore and the fleet of

The armed propeller Cushman keeps up a strict police off the harbor.

A duel was fought on Tuesday morning at Fort McRae between a Charlestonian and a resigned midshipman, with Sharp's ritles .-The Charlestonian was badly wounded in

S. Hulbut, formerly of Charleston, Secretary to Colonel Lamon, President Lincoln's envoy relative to the evacuation of Fort Sumter, was arrested for debt contracted some

The Washington Republican says :- "We understand it is the intention of the Admin istration to make no further appointments in Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island, or Vermont, until after the spring elections in those States."

Thomas Martin, esq., the delegate in the Legislature from the county of Nelson, Va., declines being a candidate for re-election.

The announcement in the Gazette of 22nd is stant, of the death of ROBERT H. WHEELER, was unexpected to his most intimate friends here, and produced much sorrow in the circle in which he was well known. The deceased was a nalis of this city, but for the past few years he has been a resident of Washington, where he closed his earthly career on the 21st inst, in the 20th year of his age. Just in the marn of life, with flatter ing prospects of a brilliant future to cheer bits. for its prey, and now he has added another to the long list of loved ones, who have tallen victimto its ruthless attacks. Possessed of more than would have been creditable to one far advanced in years and experience; and blest with a veracit and amiability of disposition which attracted all collision with the Federal Government. In | was wont to grace, will not only throw a gloen sorrow to many a sympathizing heart. But while it is sad to contemplate the early departure our youthful friend, it is consoling to know that our loss is his gain, and that while the sighing winds are breathing their mournful requiems of melodies, is swelling the rapturous chorus of the blest; in that brighter and better world, where

"Siekness and sorrow, pain and death. Are felt and feared no more." DIED, on the 26th inst., FLORENCE, younger

laughter of John and Julia Elliott. Jay lle funeral will take place (this) Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, from her father's residence, Yeates Dien, in Richmond, on Saturday night last, a!

ter a short illness, Capt. SAMUEL CARY, in the 69th year of his age, leaving a wife and chil and respected citizen of Richmond; a member of the Blues, as far back as the year 1813; he was connected with the venerable Thomas kitchie in publishing the Richmond Compiler about the year cial and agreeable qualities, esteemed most highly by those who knew him best: "Thus one by one are passing away, the remnants of other days. Dien, at Winchester, Va., on Sunday, the 24th inst., HELEN MCMORINE, wife of Alex. S.

sound. For further particulars, address R. C. G., Thoroughfare Station, Manassas Gap Railroad. They can be seen at Thoroughfare any day, by

Wadsworth, U. S. Coast Survey.

FOR SALE.—A desirable farm containing about 563 ACRES, situated in Culpeper county, on the Rapid Ann River, about 31 miles from Ellis' Mills. Terms reasonable as to amount and time. Apply to